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VOL. 29.

Wilmington

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1873.

NO. 27.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

ENGELHARD & SAUNDERS,

Editors and Proprietors.

FOR WHOLE ALL LETTERS OF BUSINESS MUST BE

ADDRESSED.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY JOURNAL is mailed to its

subscribers by express, prepaid, at the

rate of \$1.00 per month, in advance.

THE WEEKLY JOURNAL is published

on Wednesdays, at the rate of \$2.00

per month, in advance.

Advertisements are received for six

months, at the rate of \$1.00 per

line, per month.

Whereas he was miles away, at his

father's house.

I was only 8 years old, and I had

been permitted to go out on the

open road quite alone like this, but for

being afraid, I held up my head

and tried to whistle, and started

about as though I had been a Major

General.

I don't know how far I had walked

or how long I had a very vague idea

of the way, but I kept on going

thoroughly for when I sat down on

the grassy slope to rest, I presently

slipped down on the soft turf, and

screamed by some tall weeds from the

immense view of my passers-by

went to sleep.

I must have slept hours. I was

awakened by a dazzling flash, and a

swarm of bees, which I mistook for

stars in my head, and then I heard

groans, and there was another flash

and then I made me jump up

screaming.

The next I knew somebody had

pounced upon me, and was still

staring at me, and I was still

staring at him, and I was still

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NOTICE.

We have again to make our acknowledgments to friends for handsome

contributions. This time they come from

St. John's, Harrell's, and Taylor's Bridge in

Sampson, and for the same reason

we are pleased to announce the fact that our friends

are sending us a suggestion recently

made, and when renewing their own

subscriptions send in the names of

friends with the money. The suggestion

is a good one, and will, we hope,

be generally acted on.

NOTE.

Another class of subscribers to the

Journal has been received; this time

from Supply Post Office in Brunswick

county, for which further kindly and

valuable words of encouragement and

approval we return our sincere thanks.

LETTER FROM COLONEL JOHN

WHEELER.

Upon my third day's morning

last I found an interesting letter from

Colonel Wheeler, upon matters of in-

terest connected with the history of

North Carolina. It will be a careful

perusal.

We publish Colonel Wheeler's letter

with great pleasure, not, however,

because we think there is need of any-

thing to give strength and support to

the faith of North Carolinians in the

honors of the Mecklenburg Declaration

of the 20th May, 1776, but because we

think the letter is a very interesting and

instructive one, and because we de-

sire to give ourselves an opportunity to

show every citizen in our power to a

man who has devoted almost the whole

of a long life time to praise the

valuable efforts, to describe in his right

and plain places of honor upon the roll of

American States, the name of North

Carolina, and to put upon its pedestal

the noble deeds of its heroes.

GRANT'S PROGRESS.

Grant's progress is truly remarkable.

Following the interpretation given to

the laws by his plant, Attorney-General

instead of that given by the

Supreme Court of the United States,

has still continued to exercise and to

enforce all the laws between himself

and absolute power. And perhaps

the most dangerous usurpation of

power, of which the Federal Govern-

ment has been guilty, was the substitution

of the opinions of the Attorney-General

for the decisions of the Supreme

Court.

It was by such authority as this,

exercised by such presidents as the

unhappy, traitorous, and infamous

General Grant in the matter of the

Mecklenburg Declaration, that the

power by the addition of the important

negative of superceding civil

rights by military commissions, and

trying and executing citizens of the

United States, at will, without the

aid of a jury and without regard to

any other of the rights secured to

citizens by the Constitution and civil

rights of the land.

Next in the order of recent events,

was the attempt to subvert, by legal

process, Mr. Dana, of the *New York*

and carry him to Washington for trial

on an alleged libel. In explanation of

this case, it will be remembered, that

the *New York* charged Governor Cook

and Mr. Sheppard, of the "Territory"

of the *New York* with libel, and

contracts connected with the Board of

Public Works, and with violation of

their oaths of office and false swearing.

COMMON SCHOOLS THE

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE LEGIS-

LATURE AND THE BOARD OF

EDUCATION.

The following article from the

columns of the *Hillsboro Herald*

presents so clearly our views as to

the embarrassments of the Commissioners

of the common schools for the several

counties, caused by the conflict be-

tween the enactments of the Legisla-

ture and those of the Board of Edu-

cation, that we present it to our readers

instead of any comment of our own.

The *Hillsboro Herald* says:

"The question with the Commis-

sioners is now under which they

shall bow. Whom are they to obey,

the Legislature or the Board of Edu-

cation? We think the question is easily

answered. In issuing instructions to

the Commissioners the Board of Edu-

cation fortifies themselves behind the

Constitutional provision, which gives

them full power to legislate and make

needful rules and regulations in re-

lation to free schools, and the educa-

tional fund of the State. But it is

most clear, that this power to legis-

late is based upon the absence of any

previous legislation on the subject by

a paramount legislative authority. For

in the same section, it goes on to say

that all acts, rules and regulations of

said Board may be altered, amended

or repealed by the General Assembly,

and when so altered, amended or re-

pealed, shall not be re-enacted by the

Board.

The subordinate character of the

legislation of the Board is thus clearly

established. How then in the face of

definite legislation, can it set up its

own enactments in opposition to those

of the Legislature? How can it se-

ize the requirements of the Legisla-

ture and bring its own dicta in opposi-

tion?

It is a matter of great consequence

to the Commissioners and to teachers,

that these questions be decided at once.

The whole subject is already suffi-

ciently hampered and embarrassed,

without bringing into it new elements

of trouble. The cause of education is

delayed by useless obstructions and

endless interference with the enact-

ments of the Legislature, and while it

may be granted, that the laws are im-

perfect and need revision, we do not

believe that the Board of Educa-

tion is the proper authority to re-

medy evils except by proper repre-

sentation to the Legislature.

The principal points of conflict, are

the compensation of teachers, and their

qualifications.

Upon the first point, the act of As-

sembly passed the 20th day of Febru-

ary, 1872, after dividing the teachers

into three classes according to qualifi-

cations, provided to define their com-

penation as follows: The first class

two dollars per day; the second class

\$1.50 per day; the third class \$1.00

per day. This is without regard to

the number of scholars taught.

The order of the Board directs that

teachers of the first grade shall have

75 cents per month for each pupil, if

the number of scholars be less than 25,

and 75 cents per month for each pupil

if the number be more than 25, and

80 cents per month if the number of

pupils be more than 25; the second

grade \$1.00 per month if the number

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Construction of the Carolina Cen-

tral Railway.

It is extremely gratifying to note the

energy now displayed in the construc-

tion of the Carolina Central Railway.

Since last April, now only two months

ago, wonders have been accomplished,

and during the next four months still

greater wonders will be seen.

The contract was originally all let

out to Col. Wallace Ames, a most en-

ergetic and firm man, whose well-

known character as a contractor is that

of one who pushes his work vigorously

forward. After Col. Ames had agreed

to do all of the work, the securities

with the estimates of the Company's

Chief Engineer, Col. S. L. Fremont,

which were considered very low, a

Mr. Ames asked to have a portion of

the work given to him, but he finally

withdrew, leaving eight sections

of the work to be let. He was let

to the work, and he has since been

let out to others. Mr. D. H. Hill, Trimble and John-

son, and in the 3d corps of armor,

southern Virginia, first with Jackson,

now with Ewell. During this time, it

has been isolated from troops from

North Carolina and fought in battles

from Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia,

Tennessee, and never once with troops

